



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

white disc, half an inch in diameter, became invisible when plunged to a depth of from 3 to 6 inches, while a copious exit stream, which constantly flowed away from one of the ponds, presented the same deep-brown tint.]

---

Rev. H. Lloyd, D. D., read a paper on the meteorology of Ireland, in reference to the tracks of storms in Ireland, so far as the law of their distribution has been determined in Ireland, by means of the simultaneous observations of 1851.

---

Mr. D. Moore read a notice of the vine disease in Ireland :—

“ It is a remarkable fact, that two diseases bearing much similarity in appearance, and producing equally fatal effects on their victims, both previously unknown, should have occurred in Europe during the same year, and that they should have attacked two species of plants of more importance to the inhabitants of these countries, than, perhaps, any other two under cultivation, namely, the potato and vine.

“ So far as I can learn, they first appeared in England during the summer of 1845, after which they seem to have travelled, for some time, at least, in opposite directions, the potato disease from the Continent to England, and the vine disease from England to the Continent. It was in a grapery near Margate, in Kent, that the mildew first showed on the vine, and from thence it spread southward. It does not, however, appear that the vintage in France was seriously affected before 1848, when the disease began to create alarm among the vine-growers in some parts of that country ; but, after that period, its spread was rapid both south and north.

“ In 1851, we hear of it being at Genoa, Naples, and onwards to Portugal ; thence to Madeira and Greece, and now all the vine-producing countries of southern Europe are said to be more or less affected. In England, it continued among